

LINER WITH 1,100 ABOARD CRASHES INTO ICEBERG



The



World.



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TREATY WITHOUT THE LEAGUE SCRAP OF PAPER, SAYS WILSON

LINER WITH 1,100 ABOARD SMASHES BOW ON ICEBERG TO AVERT A TITANIC DISASTER

Grampian, 10,000 Ton Vessel
Puts Back Badly Damaged by Crash.

2 KILLED; 2 INJURED.

Of the Passengers 500 Were
Women and Children, But
No Panic Ensued.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 10.—Her
bow stove in by a collision with an
iceberg off Cape Race last night, the
Allan line steamship Grampian put
in here to-day for repairs.

Seven hundred and fifty passen-
gers, bound from Montreal to Liver-
pool, and a crew of 250 were aboard.
Two stewards were killed by the
crash and two other persons were in-
jured.

The killed and injured were asleep
in the bow of the ship when she
struck. Virtually all the passengers
were awake, but, although there were
more than 500 women and children
aboard, there was little excitement
and no panic.

That the Grampian did not suffer
the fate of the Titanic, with consid-
erable loss of life, is believed to have
been due to the decision of the cap-
tain to strike the iceberg bow on, in-
stead of taking a glancing blow on the
side. The berg, which was very large,
was encountered forty-five miles off
Cape Race in the early evening. When
it was sighted through the fog it was
too late to clear it, although the ship
was proceeding slowly.

The course was changed and the
Grampian struck the ice mountain
squarely head on. The entire fore of
the ship was smashed in above the
water-line, the stem being driven
back nearly forty feet. The vessel
was undamaged below the water-line,
however, as the portion of the berg
which struck proved to be an over-
hanging shelf.

It was found that the liner was tak-
ing no water and she was headed
here, steaming through the night
against a heavy gale which caused
anxiety among those aboard. When
the Grampian arrived mariners said
she was the most "berg beaten" ship
that ever came to this port. Repairs
will take several weeks and it is ex-
pected that the passengers will be
transhipped to another vessel.

Passengers in the smoking room at
the time of the collision said the blow
was a slight one, and that they were
not stirred from their seats. "The
bodies of the two stewards were
caught in the mass of wreckage of the
bow and had not been recovered when
the Grampian came here.

The Grampian is an Allan line ves-
sel of 10,955 tons and registered at
Glasgow.

DRYS TO STRAFE ENGLAND.

British Public Alarmed by Report
of Coming Prohibition Campaign.
LONDON, July 10.—All England is
stirred by the report that the Prohibition-
ists will start a nation-wide campaign
here in October.

It is the opinion of the press that the
"drys" will have their hands full when
they try to convince the British public
it should do without its spirits and ale.

SAKE BELL-AND BEFORE MEALS
and the dry has Good Digestion makes
you feel—ALIVE.

NINE PRETTY GIRLS IN ONE-PIECE SUITS LAND IN NINE CELLS

Coney Shocked, but Pacific
Coast Beauties Are More
So After Arrest.

Nine pretty girls stepped out from
the Parkway Bathhouse at Coney Is-
land at noon to-day, dressed in mea-
gre one-piece bathing suits, and
Coney Island promptly suspended all
other business. There wasn't much
doing anyhow.

Indignant business men, clerks,
trolley men, landlords, tenants, every
male person within a mile gathered
around the bathing girls, and while
abouts of disapproval (such as "O,
boy!" "Isn't the little blonde a pip?"
and "O, cutey!") were coming from a
hundred angry throats, Supt. Peter
J. Mallon of Seaside Park, unable to
get near enough to speak his views
of such goings-on, telephoned for the
police.

Patrolmen Jim Carroll, Jim Papp
and Joe Willis of the Coney Island
Police Station clubbed their way
through the mob and, shielding their
eyes with their caps, ordered the
nine young women to get off the
beach immediately.

The girls, who had come down from
Manhattan by automobile, refused to
do any such thing.

"One-piece bathing suits are against
the law," warned Carroll.

"We bathe in them on the Pacific
Coast," said one little beauty.

"This is the Atlantic," argued the
cop.

"It's the United States!" said the
spunky one.

"No argument!" answered the cop.
"Into the bath house with you!"

Everybody began to talk at once
and Sol Lesser stepped forward to
protest. The uproar was that Lesser
and the nine one-piece-suiters were
declared to be under arrest.

The girls retired to the bath house,
donned civilian attire and, with Les-
ser, were escorted in their own
machines to the Station House, where
Lieut. Thurston wrote names and ad-
dresses as follows:

Alice Mason, twenty, Hotel Bilt-
more; Irene Wile, nineteen, Hotel Bilt-
more; Millie McGowan, twenty-two,
Hotel Astor; Jane Allen, twenty-one,
Hotel Biltmore; Brownie Belmont,
twenty-three, Hotel Astor; Mickey
Muniz, twenty-one, Hotel Astor; Dor-
othy Haver, twenty, Hotel Biltmore;
Elsie B. Ware (Thurston thought this
one was kidding him) twenty-one,
Hotel Biltmore; Edna French, twenty-
two, Hotel Astor.

The young people thought it was all
a pretty good joke until the Lieutenant
called the matron.

"Show these ladies to their rooms,"
he said.

One or two of the girls paled at
this—quite imperceptibly—but all
finally pulled themselves together and
marched away to private rooms.

E. M. Ashe scouted around the Is-
land and trying to dig up bail. Arraign-
ment was set for this afternoon be-
fore Magistrate O'Neil. Everybody at
cynical C. I. promptly set the per-
formance down as a "press agent
stunt" but—taking one thing and an-
other into consideration—nobody
cared a fig-leaf whether it was or not.

EBERT APPROVES THE RATIFICATION OF PEACE TREATY

German President Completes
the Work of Acceptance
of the Terms.

ALLIES ARE NOTIFIED.

Weimar Assembly Shows Hasten
in Performing an Un-
pleasant Task.

BERLIN, July 10 (Associated Press).—
President Ebert signed the bill ratify-
ing the Peace Treaty at 8 o'clock
last night, according to the Vor-
warts, and the document has been
despatched to Versailles.

VERSAILLES, July 10.—Official no-
tification of the ratification of the
Peace Treaty by the German National
Assembly was given the Peace Con-
ference this morning.

The notification was presented by
Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the
German Peace Mission here. Col.
Henry, the French liaison officer at
Versailles, was the recipient. The
hour was 11 A. M.

Col. Henry immediately conveyed
the notification to the French For-
eign Office.

WEIMAR, July 10 (Associated Press).—The German National As-
sembly yesterday clearly demonstrated
its unwillingness to complete the
unpleasant task of ratifying the
treaty quickly and without obscuring
the measure in any way with qualify-
ing resolutions.

At the opening of the session, the
Conservatives introduced a resolu-
tion which would make ratification
dependent upon the judgment of
recognized authorities in international
law as to whether the proposed in-
ternational court could institute
trial and could, with retroactive
jurisdiction and authority, impose
penalties which have not heretofore
been prescribed in international law.

The resolution was aimed at the en-
forcement of Articles 227 to 230, in-
clusive of the peace treaty.

(These provide for the trial of the
former Emperor and Ger-
mans accused of causing the war
or of violations of the rules of
war.)

It also provided for the establish-
ment of a neutral court to pass upon
the question of responsibility for the
conflict.

The bill ratifying the treaty passed
the first reading and then a recess
was taken to give the parties an
opportunity to discuss the resolution.

After fifteen minutes the Assembly
reconvened, and Dr. Schiffer, Na-
tional Liberal leader and former Min-
ister of Finance, stated that he re-
gretted the introduction of the resolu-
tion, as it would only serve to con-
fuse the situation. A Clerical speak-
er said the time for reservations was
past.

The Conservatives defended the
resolution, but it was decisively
beaten.

The treaty bill was then taken up
and quickly passed second and third
readings, with the opposition coming
from Democrats, National Liberals
and Conservatives. Dr. Bernhard
Dernburg, former Minister of Finance;
Friedrich von Payer, former
Imperial Vice Chancellor, and a few
other Democrats voted for ratifica-
tion.

R-34 IS 630 MILES OUT IN 12 HOURS; MAKING 80 KNOTS

Dirigible Heading for London,
Commander Announces
in Wireless Message.

"ALL WELL" SIGNALLED.

Scott Sends Thanks to Navy
From Far at Sea for
Handling Airship.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Brit-
ish dirigible R-34 had covered 630
miles twelve hours after she left
Roosevelt Field on the return trip to
England at 11:55 o'clock last night,
according to a message received at
the Navy Department late to-day
from Major G. H. Scott, the com-
mander.

He reported that the R-34 was
"making for London" and that all
was well.

The message, addressed to Admiral
Glendon commanding the New York
naval district, read:
"Officers and crew of R-34 desire to
express their sincere gratitude for the
valuable and efficient assistance they
have received during the mooring out
of the R-34 at Mineola. All well.
Making good progress. Distance
covered 630 miles in twelve hours.
Making for London."

"SCOTT."

Another message reported that at
noon the R-34 was 550 miles from
Mineola.

A message intercepted a few min-
utes earlier reported a speed of eighty
knots (ninety miles) an hour, indi-
cating a forty-mile favorable wind.

This message, addressed to the wire-
less station at Otter Cliffs, Me., added:
"Your signals very clear. How far
are we now?"

At 10:12 A. M. the R-34 was 450
miles east and slightly north of New
York; "making good 55 knots" (more
than 65 miles an hour).

An earlier message reported that at
5:10 A. M. the dirigible was 345 miles
due east of New York. The message
read:

"R-34 position at 11:10, Greenwich
mean time, latitude 40°15'; north longi-
tude 65°50' west."

A message sent by the R-34 at 4 A.
M., Washington time, gave the position
of the dirigible as latitude 40°47'
north, longitude 70°30' west. This posi-
tion is 135 miles east of New York.

Another message to the Department
early to-day showed that the R-34
was travelling due east at a speed of
49 knots.

EARLY MESSAGES REPORT
EVERYTHING O. K.

Three other messages were picked
up by the naval radio station at New
York in the early hours after the big
dirigible had thrilled that city by a
midnight flight over head before put-
ting out to sea at 1:18 A. M.

One of the messages, received at
2:45 o'clock, read:

"Everything O. K. Bound for Eng-
land."

A second message which was re-
ceived at 3 A. M. read:

"Speed 40 knots. Going well.
Everything O. K."

A third message received at 2:45
A. M. said:

"Signals unreadable due to rapid
change of position."
(Continued on Third Page.)

WORLD HEART WILL BE BROKEN IF U. S. REJECTS THE COVENANT

POINTS MADE BY WILSON IN PRESENTING TREATY

- 1—The United States has been offered the moral leadership of the world, and dare not reject it without "breaking the world's heart."
- 2—Shall we hesitate to accept this great duty? Dare we reject it and break the heart of the world?
- 3—Rejection of the League of Nations would be a rejection of the world's confidence. Without the League the peace treaty becomes a scrap of paper.
- 4—The League of Nations was not merely an instrument to adjust and remedy old wrongs under a new treaty of peace; it was the only hope for mankind.
- 5—That there should be a League of Nations to steady the counsels had been one of the agreements accepted from the first as the basis of peace with the Central Powers.
- 6—With very few exceptions, the men who sat with us at the peace table desired as sincerely as we did to get away from the bad influences out of which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung as a natural growth.
- 7—We (the Americans) were generously accepted as the champions of what was right. And that confidence, it seems to me, is the measure of our opportunity and of our duty.
- 8—We entered the war as the disinterested champions of right and we interested ourselves in the terms of the peace in no other capacity.
- 9—In the settlements of the peace we have sought no special reparation for ourselves, but only the restoration of right and the assurance of liberty everywhere that the effects of the settlement were to be felt.
- 10—Our redoubtable soldiers and marines closed the gap the enemy had succeeded in opening for their advance upon Paris—had already turned the tide of battle back towards the frontiers of France and begun the rout that was to save Europe and the world.
- 11—Our task was not only to make peace with the Central Empires and remedy the wrongs their armies had done. The Central Empires had lived in open violation of many of the very rights for which the war had been fought. There could be no peace until the whole order of Central Europe was set right.
- 12—It was our duty to do everything that it was within our power to do to make the triumph of freedom and of right a lasting triumph in the assurance of which men might everywhere live without fear.

WOMAN PREACHER DROPS DEAD AT CAMP MEETING

Rev. Louisa Smith of New York,
Collapses While Leading Sing-
ing at Caulfield's Grove.

CALDWELL, N. J., July 10.—The
Rev. Louisa Smith, seventy-five years
old of the Free Methodist Church, who
lived at No. 35 East 10th Street, Man-
hattan, fell to the platform while lead-
ing a camp meeting to-day in Cal-
field's Grove and died a few moments
later.

She had led the congregation in sing-
ing, "A Charge I Have to Keep," and
was about to start another, "Oh, For a
Closer Walk With God," when she sank
to the floor.

"I have lived for this," she whispered,
then became unconscious and died in a
few moments.

Mrs. Smith was born in Germany, but
was brought to this country when very
young. A daughter, Mrs. Edna L.
Graffia, lives at No. 35 McDonough
Street, Brooklyn.

Denies Guilt on Jewel Theft.
Charged with having received jewel-
ry, stolen from the Yonkers home of
former Congressman Littauer, Harry
Kaus, of No. 1607 Broadway, pleaded
not guilty to-day. The stolen jewelry
was worth \$6,000.

H. F. Dodge Named Minister to
Serbia.
WASHINGTON, July 10.—H. Percival
Dodge, of Massachusetts, was nomi-
nated to-day by President Wilson to be min-
ister to the kingdom of the Serbs,
Croats and Slovenes.

Sunday World Wants Work Wonders.

AND THE CAT CAME BACK TO ITS PERTH AMBOY HOME AFTER A 99-MILE WALK

Do You Doubt It? Owner Vouches
for the Story and Points to Ani-
mal's Sore Feet as Evidence.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 10.
HERE is a tale of a cat who
walked ninety-nine miles
to return to his home. It is
related by Irvin S. Yarnal of No.
104 Rector Street, Perth Amboy.

On the night of July 3 Yarnal
said he took the cat in a satchel
to Phoenixville, Pa., ninety-nine
miles from Perth Amboy. When
he got to his summer home there
he found there was no food for the
cat. The latter disappeared and
showed up last night at Yarnal's
Perth Amboy home. Its feet
were sore.

Yarnal said he ought to be
called a "homing cat."

"I don't expect any one to be-
lieve this, but it is true," said he.

Pleads Guilty of 41 Cents Robbery.
Holding up a girl and her companion
with a cap pistol and a sheriff's badge
on June 4 netted Chester A. Boerke \$1
cents, he told County Judge May to-day
when he pleaded guilty to assault, third
degree. Harry Green of No. 444 Powell
Street and Etta Selickoff of No. 378
Riverdale Avenue, June 4, were the
victims. He will be sentenced Monday.

Sunday World Wants Work Wonders.

President Wilson in Presenting the
Peace Treaty and League of Na-
tions to the Senate Says America
Has Been Offered Moral Lead-
ership of World.

He Declares the Covenant Makes
Wars Like That Just Ended
Forever Impossible—Pays High
Tribute to Work of Our Soldiers
in France.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—President Wilson, in presenting
the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations to the Senate to-day,
spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Senate: The Treaty of Peace with Germany
was signed at Versailles on the 28th of June. I avail myself of the
earliest opportunity to lay the treaty before you for ratification and to
inform you with regard to the work of the conference by which that
treaty was formulated.

"The treaty constitutes nothing less than world settlement. It would
not be possible for me either to summarize or to construe its manifold
provisions in an address which must of necessity be something less than
a treatise. My services and all the information I possess will be at your
disposal and at the disposal of your Committee on Foreign Relations at
any time, either informally or in session, as you may prefer, and I hope
that you will not hesitate to make use of them. I shall at this time, prior
to your own study of the document, attempt only a general character-
ization of its scope and purpose.

DIFFICULTIES OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

"In one sense no doubt, there is no need that I should report to you
what was attempted and done at Paris. You have been daily cognizant
of what was going on there—of the problems with which the Peace Con-
ference had to deal and of the difficulty of laying down straight lines of
settlement anywhere a field on which the old lines of international rela-
tionship, and the new alike, followed so intricate a pattern and were for
the most part cut so deep by historical circumstances, which dominated
action where it would have been best to ignore or reverse them. The
cross currents of politics and of interest must have been evident to you.

"It would be presuming in me to attempt to explain the questions
which arose or the many diverse elements that entered into them. I shall
attempt something less ambitious than that and more clearly suggested by
my duty to report to the Congress the part it seemed necessary for my
colleagues and me to play as the representatives of the Government of the
United States.

"That part was dictated by the role America had played in the war
and by the expectations that had been created in the minds of the peoples
with whom we had associated ourselves in that great struggle.

PART AMERICA PLAYED IN THE WAR.

"The United States entered the war upon a different footing from
every other nation except our associates on this side of the sea. We
entered it, not because our material interests were directly threatened
or because any special treaty obligations to which we were parties had
been violated, but only because we saw the supremacy, and even the
validity, of right everywhere put in jeopardy and free government likely
to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a power
which respected neither right nor justice and whose very system of
government flouted the rights of citizens as against the autocratic
authority of his governors.

"And in the settlements of the peace we have sought no special
reparation for ourselves, but only the restoration of right and the assur-
ance of liberty everywhere that the effects of the settlement were to be
felt.

"We entered the war as the disinterested champions of right and
we interested ourselves in the terms of the peace in no other capacity.

"The hopes of the nations allied against the Central Powers were
at a very low ebb when our soldiers began to pour across the sea. There